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With this word of caution in mind, Mr. Weyl's book may be read with extreme profit and pleasure. Whatever his own personal standard of values may be, the author is too keen an observer, too candid a critic to fail to note the main facts, the significant phenomena of international relations. No matter how grossly materialistic his conclusions may be, the facts, the enormous mass of materials with which he works are of supreme importance. He compels the reader to consider and ponder thoughtfully matters which most writers in this field have either ignored or failed to emphasize. Unlike Norman Angell, Mr. Weyl recognizes that wars sometimes do pay; that nationalism is a very great factor to be recognized and not slighted; that pacifism has been on the wrong scent, and that the propaganda for internationalism has been sadly misdirected.

The strength of this book lies in the overwhelmingly convincing manner with which the author demonstrates the absolute need of an "economic internationalism" as the basis of world-peace. At a time when the Entente Allies have threatened to wage an economic warfare on Germany at the end of this interminable war, it is a positive service to draw men's attention to this supremely important factor in international relations. Mr. Weyl stresses the economic causes of war, and shows that the rapid "integration" of the world demands that all men should have a fair share in its natural resources and markets wherever they may be found whether in vast colonial empires or backward, undeveloped nations.

Mr. Weyl feels compelled to present a programme for this economic internationalism he believes to be of such vital importance. It is worth while to quote his own words:

"In the main our problem consists in using the influence of the United States to create such an economic harmony among the nations, and to give each nation such a measure of security as to permit them to agree upon an international policy, which will be in the interest of all. The chief elements of this programme are two in number: to create conditions within the United States" [he means economic conditions, industrial and agricultural development, etc.] "which will permit us to exert a real influence; and to use this influence in the creation of an international organization, which will give each nation a measure of economic and military security, and prevent any nation from wantonly breaking the peace" (p. 289).

It is along such suggestive lines as this that Mr. Weyl's book is of very real value. On other lines, such as relate to international law and diplomacy—"freedom of the seas" for example—he is not convincing.

From a strictly economic point of view his book is a distinct contribution to a better understanding of the foundations of international harmony and order. It is good literature as well. The reader will feel amply repaid for giving it the most thoughtful attention.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

Princeton University.

SOCIOLOGY

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. *Outline of Applied Sociology.* Pp. x, 353. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

According to the author, this book "concerns itself but little with questions of origins, and devotes itself to facts rather than to theories." Professor Fairchild defines sociology as "the study of man and his human environment in their relation

to each other," and states that the goal of applied sociology is "to increase the sum total of human welfare." As a guide, he adopts Sumner's obsolescent classification of the social forces as hunger, love, vanity, and the fear of ghosts, and their corresponding activities in modern societies; namely, economic life, growth of population, esthetic life, and intellectual and spiritual life.

The economic life and growth of population are discussed at considerable length. The esthetic life is scantily treated. To the intellectual life are allotted barely two pages on education, while science, the most powerful intellectual force, is entirely ignored. Religion, by which the author seems to mean Christianity, is treated from the conventional, up-to-date Christian point of view. In this matter he would have done better if he had followed the lead of his master, the late Professor Sumner. The political life of society is completely ignored.

This book displays the tendency, common in such books, to put much emphasis upon the abnormal and pathological aspects of social life, despite the fact that an outline of applied sociology should devote at least as much attention to the normal aspects of social life. The book is sketchy and inadequate to attain its avowed purpose. It is more readable than most books of its kind, though too obviously sprightly at times. The author's point of view is moderately progressive, but without any originality.

The principal defect of this book is that it utterly ignores biology and psychology. While the author disclaims that he is searching for origins, it is no longer possible to deal scientifically even with the most practical aspects of social life without making some use of modern biological and psychological methods and principles.

Too many books of this nature are now being produced in this country, as has frequently been observed by our European critics. This book is somewhat above the average of its kind. But of much greater value, both scientifically and practically, are books which make more intensive studies of specific social problems, and which are thoroughly informed by modern biology and psychology and imbued with their spirit.

MAURICE PARMELEE.

College of the City of New York.

STEINER, EDWARD A. *Nationalizing America*. Pp. 240. Price, \$1.15. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1916.

In this volume as in no other of his numerous writings, the author reveals his personality and his patriotism. It reflects his mental conflicts and his interest in the new problem of nationality growing out of the great war. He analyzes with a keen yet human sympathy the mind of America and the mind of the immigrant, and forecasts the nature of the problem of Americanization with an optimism that is refreshing even if sometimes somewhat visionary. He is caustic in his criticism of the schools and churches in the part they play in the solution of the problem, and points out the lack of conscious constructive effort to remedy the ills we are so ready to condemn. The book is particularly valuable at this time in establishing a rational point of view. It is written in the interesting style characteristic of the author. One does not like to lay it down until he has finished it.

J. P. L.